placed on the receiving projecting parts **43***s*. In the close state, a gap **45** is formed between one surface **11***a* of the first housing **11**B and the other surface **12***b* of the second housing **12**B, therefore, when the first housing **11**B or the second housing **12**B is turned, both do not interfere: a smooth turning operation can be maintained.

[**0146**] In the portable wireless telephone set **10**B, since the gap **45** for a projection amount of the receiving projecting parts **43***s* from the first surface **11***a* is formed in the close state, the operation keys **16***s* can be projected from the first surface **11***a* within this gap **45**: the operability of the operation keys **16***s* can be improved.

[**0147**] Moreover, by providing the receiving projecting parts **43***s,* even if force toward the first housing **11**B side is applied to the second housing **12**B, displacement of the second housing **12**B to the first housing **11**B side is controlled by the receiving projecting parts **43***s:* the operations of the operation keys **16***s* not intended by the operator can be prevented.

[**0148**] Furthermore, since the tip part of the receiving projecting parts **43***s* are formed in an almost hemispherical shape, when the first housing **11**B or the second housing **12**B is turned to the close state, a contacting area of the other surface **12***b* of the second housing **12**B and the receiving projecting parts **43***s* is small; therefore, smooth turning operations can be maintained.

[**0149**] Note that, the example of that the receiving projecting parts **43***s* are provided two by two on the both edges of one surface **11***a* of the first housing **11**B respectively, has shown in the above, however, the number of the receiving projecting parts **43***s* is not only limited to this, it is good if only the receiving projecting parts **43***s* are provided at least one by one on the both edges of one surface **11***a*.

[**0150**] Next, a modified example in the third embodiment will be described (see **FIGS. 32 and 33**).

[**0151**] Note that, in a portable wireless telephone set **10**C described below, because a different point from the said portable wireless telephone set **10**B is only that the positions of the receiving projecting parts **43** are different, only the different part from the portable wireless telephone set **10**B will be described in detail, and the description of the other part will be omitted by adding the same reference numerals as the reference numerals added to the same part in the portable wireless telephone set **10**B.

[**0152**] The portable wireless telephone set **10**C is formed, in the state where one end part of a first housing **11**C and one end part of a second housing **12**C are mutually overlapped in the shaft direction of the hinge shaft **13**, by that the first housing **11**C and the second housing **12**C are mutually turnably connected via the said hinge shaft **13** (see **FIGS. 32 and 33**).

[**0153**] On one surface **11***a* of the first housing **11**C, both of the slope **11***c* and the part other than the slope **11***c* are formed in planes. On the edge of one end of one surface **11***a* in the longitudinal direction, that is, on the edge of the opposite end to the slope **11***c,* a receiving projecting part **46** is provided at the center part. Therefore, the microphone part **14** is formed in the receiving projecting part **46**.

[**0154**] For instance, in the receiving projecting part **46**, a surface that faces the second housing **12**C in a close state is formed in a plane. The receiving projecting part **46** is designed so that the projection amount from one surface **11***a* is larger than the said projections **18***s* provided in the first housing **11** (**FIG. 3**) and the first housing **11**A (**FIG. 25**).

[**0155**] In the first housing **11**C, by providing the receiving projecting part **46**, the first housing **11***a* is formed as a concave part **47**.

[**0156**] On the other surface **12***b* of the second housing **12**C, both of the slope **12***c* and the part other than the slope **12***c* are formed in planes.

[**0157**] In an open state, if the first housing **11**C is turned to the second housing **12**C at 180° or the second housing **12**C is turned to the first housing **11**C at 180°, the portable wireless telephone set **10**C becomes the close state (see **FIG. 33**). In this close state, the second housing **12**C is placed on the receiving projecting part **46**. In the close state, a gap **46** is formed between one surface **11***a* of the first housing **11**C and the other surface **12***b* of the second housing **12**C, therefore, when the first housing **11**C or the second housing **12**C is turned, both do not interfere: a smooth turning operation can be maintained.

[**0158**] In the portable wireless telephone set **10**C, in the close state, since a gap **46** for the projection amount that the receiving projecting part **46** is projected from the first surface **11***a* is formed, the operation keys **16***s* can be projected from the first surface **11***a* within this gap **46**: the operability of the operation keys **16***s* can be improved.

[**0159**] Moreover, by providing the receiving projecting part **46**, even if force toward the first housing **11**C side is applied to the second housing **12**C, displacement of the second housing **12**C to the first housing **11**C side is controlled by the receiving projecting part **46**: the operations of the operation keys **16***s* not intended by the operator can be prevented.

[**0160**] Next, a fourth embodiment will be described (see FIGS. **34** to **37**).

[**0161**] Note that, because a portable wireless telephone set **10**D is different from the portable wireless telephone set **10** in the aforementioned first embodiment in that the part of the concave part of the first housing is different and receiving projecting parts are provided, only the different parts from the portable wireless telephone set **10** will be described in detail, and the description of the other part will be omitted by adding the same reference numerals as the reference numerals added to the same part in the portable wireless telephone set **10**.

[**0162**] The portable wireless telephone set **10**D is formed, in the state where one end part of a first housing **11**D and one end part of a second housing **12**D are mutually overlapped in the shaft direction of the hinge shaft **13**, by that the first housing **11**D and the second housing **12**D are mutually turnably connected via the said hinge shaft **13** (see FIGS. **34** to **36**).

[**0163**] On one surface **11***a* of the first housing **11**D, both of the slope **11***c* and the part other than the slope **11***c* are formed in planes. On the both sides of the edges of one surface **11***a* in the direction orthogonal to the longitudinal direction of one surface **11***a,* receiving projecting parts **49***s* are separately provided in the longitudinal direction of the first housing **11**D respectively so as to extend in the said